SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

6th Year — November 20, 1972

No 174

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CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

6 FEB 13 1973
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editorial

We do want peace, BUT GENUINE PEACE

THE South Vietnamese and the whole Vietnamese nation are deeply attached to peace. So are the Americans and the world peoples. Peace is becoming mankind's fondest hope and most urgent need.

After nearly 30 years of war, after nearly 30 years of resistance against foreign aggression, the South Vietnamese are longing for a prompt settlement of the South Viet Nam issue, an early end to the war, restoration of peace in Viet Nam and Indochina with a view to making good the ravages, rebuilding the country, realizing national concord, bringing about family reunions and happiness. Over the last years, this aspiration has been the motive force behind a host of initiatives of the South Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Such goodwill and earnest desire for a negotiated solution has been unequivocally apparent in the presence in the past of the Front and at present of the PRG at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam and in their 5 points, 10 points, 7 points, February 2, 1972 two-point elaboration and September 11, 1972 Statement. At the negotiating table, the representatives of the PRG and DRVN have been consistently showing such a disposition and trying to achieve a break-through in the talks, despite the difficulties raised by the Thieu regime and artfulness, obduracy and bellicosity of the Nixon administration. Recently another proof has been given by the DRVN coming to terms with the US side on an accord providing for an end to the war and re-establishment of peace in Viet Nam. There is no questioning that such efforts have been valuable contributions to genuine peace in Viet Nam, to the consolidation of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

BUT if peace was brought close at hand, as a result of such endeavours, it has receded because of the US side's bad faith, clearly indicated by

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This invincible tank would have been exhibited, crowned with laurels in our Army Museum. It still keeps creaking on the field, due to Nixon's bellicosity

Nixon, how many women and children do you want to kill more?

27 years have elapsed since the ending of World War II, and green grass has covered the graves of victims of fascism at Oradour, Lidice, etc., names which one always recalls with a wring of one's heart. The mushroom-shaped smoke has since long disappeared from the skies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Curses, however, are still flung at the fascists' and all men of conscience throughout the world cannot forget those events inscribed in the book of history.

Meanwhile strident cries of babies and heart-rending laments of mothers losing their children, of wives parted from their husbands, of pregnant women... remind everyone of the necessity to be highly vigilant, since fascism has been revived under a different form — US neo-colonialism.

The crimes of genocide, biocide and ecocide, already condemned by the Nuremberg Tribunal, are being perpetrated in Viet Nam on a larger scale and in a more horrible way.

Since Nixon—the blood-thirsty President of the United States — took office, the war of aggression in Viet Nam has been intensified to hitherto unknown degree of violence.

Slaughter of Vietnamese in both zones, North and South have been going on under various forms. Hundreds of My Lai-type massacres have taken place. In South Viet Nam, there have not been only one Oradour or Lidice, but hundreds of Oradours, of Lidices...

The tonnage of bombs rained by Nixon on South Viet Nam has also reached a record figure. In the two months of August and September 1972, on Quang Tri and its vicinities, the equivalent of 7 Hiroshima atomic bombs was dumped.

Vietnamese mothers and children have become targets of USAF bombing, "iron-winged angels" daily 'glorify the name of God" by showering bombs and shells on gentle mothers, even on the statue of the Virgin and her baby... On August 15, 1972 while the Quang Tri Catholic population were holding their religious service, US planes including B.52's swooped down and dropped bombs on it, killing ten women, causing a number of wounded and missing. One woman casualty, Mrs Nguyen Thi Thanh left 3 children aged from 6 months to 5 years. The scene of those children, with holy crosses hanging on their necks, looking at their mother's corpse, was unforgettable: the youngest one was still reaching to her, patting her body with his little hands, calling to her and smiling at her as if she were still alive. The Catholic community had lost a fervent believer. Is this not something to be recalled for ever with hatred by generations? The US aggressors have also got at women working in paddy fields, children in their class-rooms and even children detained in concentration camps and camouflaged prisons. More than 300 people at Kong H'Ring (among them 200 women and children) were living peacefully in their village and tilling their land. On August 27, 1972 while children there were performing their traditional *Rong Chieng* dance, US aircraft including B.52's in successive waves roared in and bombed this tiny locality, killing 70 children, 50 old women and 15 other women, seriously wounding 175 people... Little Le Thi En was hit in her abdomen by a bomb splinter which made three holes in her intestines, pierced her bladder and cut an artery there; she fell with a flute still in her hand. Mrs Thai Thi Huyen, five months pregnant, was also wounded severely and, in less than half an hour, died from injury caused by sharp splinters from an "improved" bomb. Her still unborn baby was also hit. So the "smart" bomb had homed in on a foetus in its mother's womb.

In a narrow stretch of paddy at T.B. village (Ben Tre province), on the sunny morning of September 12, 1972, five women were tending their rice plants when suddenly two flights of 12 US combat airplanes screeched in and started strafing and bombing, cutting down all of them and devastating their field.

Schools have also become Nixon's "military targets." In two days, August 28 and 29, 1972, at Phuoc Binh hamlet (Tra Vinh province), Binh Khanh village (Ben Tre) and Ky Anh village (Quang Tin), US planes of various kinds rained bombs and fired rockets, massacring 150 pupils and wounding 500 others, in their class-rooms, and 4 women-teachers were also killed. Almost all schools in South Viet Nam have come under US bombing.

US wanton bombing has not spared the remotest villages. In the hamlets of Hoa Binh, Hoa Phuong (Ca Mau province),on September 12, 1972, hundreds of blast bombs were used inflicting at least 150 casualties (according to preliminary figures). Some families were wholly wiped out: thus Mrs Tran Thi Mien's family suffered five dead—herself and her 4 children aged from one to six years, Mrs Dao Thi Thoa's four dead—herself and her 3 children aged from 6 months to five years. A number of other families simply disappeared.

Don't the US aggressors know that to kill a child is a double crime, since his mother is also hit in her very heart. On the other hand, thousands of children have become orphans and left without support. Taking advantage of this situation, the US aggressors have herded 16,000 children into camouflaged detention camps labelled "war orphans camps."

Hitler's slaughters have been improved on by Nixon and pushed to the highest degree of atrociousness. This did not prevent the US president from shedding crocodile tears over the diary of a girl victim of Hitler's crimes, and praying for peace and happiness for all Tanias throughout the world!

MOTHERS are sung in most lyrical verses by the most renowned poets in all countries. Said the famous Soviet writer Maxim Gorki: No flower blossoms if there is no sun; no happiness exists if there is no love, no love is possible without women, — and without mothers, there can be no poets and heroes. Mothers are the source of all honour and pride, and of life; but mothers are being taken as targets by the US imperialists in both North and South Viet Nam.

The angry outcries uttered by Vietnamese mothers and the moanings of Vietnamese children are rousing all men of conscience into action to stay Nixon's bloody hands.

NGUYEN QUANG

o On October 25, over 700 representatives of workers employed by the Esso, Caltex and Shell oil companies held a conference for higher wages and for the satisfaction of their claims. Over the past 14 months the company owners have used the state of emergency to refuse to meet those claims. They have earned billions of piastres profits but still refuse to increase the workers' wages and allowances. The meeting decided to press for a rise of 15 per cent in basic wages, immediate negotiations and cancellations of outdated regulations which tend to make things harder for the workers.

o Over 200 workers of the Khanh Hoi Yarn Factory have met to protest the martial law order which has deprived workers of their right to hold demonstrations and strikes and encouraged owners to lay off workers. Taking advantage of it, the owner of the Khanh Hoi Yarn Factory has cut down work time and dismissed 83 workers to recruit new workers at lower pay. The gathering has sent a resolution to the Saigon Federation of Trade Unions urging it to force the owner to reinstate all the arbitrarily sacked workers and refrain from reducing work time.

o By a new decision, 50% of the teaching body form school-heads and depaty-heads to teachers seconded to various schools must join the army. Thus the bulk of the teachers of primary, elementary and secondary schools and university professors have to leave their occupations to do fighting jobs and tens of thousands of school pupils are facing a shortage of teachers as term has begun. Teachers and urban people have come out strongly against this decision and are militating for its abrogation.

in the cities

o In recent days, the Saigon mayoralty has mustered plain-clothes and secret police agents, field police, and special city guards in thousands of terror raids in all the city's 11 districts. 450,000 members of the "people's self-defence" force have been issued arms and put on round-the-clock guard duty. They have also been instructed to shoot at people on order. On the other hand, the Thieu clique has been trying to beef up its combat strength by gradually upgrading the "people's self-defence" units into shock self-defence force, then to the Saigon garrison troops and finally to main force units to be sent to the front. It has also ordered university professors to join on-spot mobilization forces, that is paramilitary forces and to undergo military training. Thieu has even signed a decree making liable to death penalty any one who gives assistance to draft dodgers and army deserters.

o In executing Thieu's order, Saigon officials in Hau Nghia province have asked their subordinates to draw up a list of patriots in their localities and their relatives to be made away with when the cease-fire comes into force.

The list of patriots under detention is to be revised and 40% of them must be disposed of.

When the cease-fire comes into effect, Saigon military police and security agents must exercise strict control over the people's goings and comings.

The Hau Nghia administration has also ordered every family to make Saigon flags. Anyone who fails to do so would be arrested, and only dealt with 15 days after the cease-fire.

o The Saigon money exchange office has announced a new exchange rate fixed at 445 piastres to one dollar, effective from October 29. This is the 4th devaluation of the piastre in 3 montrs, the latest rate of exchange being 405 piastres to one dollar. The new piastre devaluation has brought chaos to the Saigon market. The price of gold has shot up to 33,500 piastres per oz, and many people have withdrawn their bank deposits.

o Since October 26, the Thieu clique has stepped up its flag-display campaign. Every home must fly a flag in front and another behind, and Thieu's agents are free to paint flags on walls and doors. People are forced to carry 3 flags each time they come out into the streets. Many people in Saigon-Gia Dinh, My Tho and Thua Thien resist the order. Many openly tear down the 3-stripe flags or throw black paint on flags appearing on walls or doors of their houses. About this drive, the Saigon press writes:

"Flags are seen everywhere in profusion. Their price changes daily. At first they are sold at low prices. Now they are sold at black market prices. Their high cost has led to flag pilfering. The flag war has erupted and is spreading widely. The ordinary people now regard it as an amulet which can even serve as an identity card."

Thieu's effort however does not seem to be very successful. As the paper *Dai Dan Toc* has put it, there are places where flag flying or flag painting is impossible: they are human hearts.

Vietnamese residents in France urge immediate signing of peace agreement

Vietnamese residents' rally in France: "Yankees stop the Viet Nam War!"

LATE in October, for many days in a row, several organizations of Vietnamese residents in France sent letters, held extraordinary meetings and adopted resolutions to acclaim the October 26, 1972 Statement of the DRVN Government, strongly condemn the US administration for its bad faith and urge it to live up to its commitments.

At an extraordinary meeting in Paris on October 28, representatives of the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese Residents' Union in France, the Executive Committees of the unions of intellectuals, workers, students, tradesmen and old agers, and the Committee for the setting up of a Vietnamese Women's Union in France, unanimously passed a resolution declaring:

"We warmly acclaim the October 26 DRVN Government's Statement and wholly approve the contents of the 'Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam' which fully guarantees the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and is another illustration of the goodwill and conciliatory attitude of the DRVN Government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam which have so far done their best to promptly restore peace and achieve national concord in South Viet Nam, in conformity with the ardent aspiration of the peoples of Viet Nam, the US and of the rest of the world. We forcefully denounce the Nixon administration's double-dealing attitude and its pretexting the so-called difficulties raised by Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon to delay the signing of the agreement...", "because," as pointed out by the Union of Vietnamese Intellectuals in France in its resolution on October 29, "the Nguyen Van Thieu regime is a complete creation of the US."

In its letter to its countrymen and fellow students at home, the Vietnamese Students' Union in France has "severely criticized US duplicity and its scheme to prolong the war, and resolutely demanded that the Nixon administration sign at once the agreement and honour its commitments...," end the bombing and mining of North Viet Nam, withdraw all its troops from South Viet Nam and Indochina, and leave the peoples of South Viet Nam, Viet Nam and Indochina settle their own internal affairs without foreign interference.

Together with the entire Vietnamese people who are persisting in, and stepping up, their sacred resistance to US aggression, for national salvation, till final victory, the Vietnamese mass organizations and residents in France reaffirmed their resolve to "further strengthen their solidarity, promote every patriotic activity, try to make clear, and enlist foreign friends' support for, the just national effort.

"We firmly believe that under the leadership of the DRVN Government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, our people and combatants in both zones who are now following up their successes, especially since Spring, will win still greater ones on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and bring the just cause of the country to glorious victory, in fulfilment of the supreme message of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh."

South Vietnamese people urge US to honour pledge

THE October 26 Statement of the DRVN Government and that of October 28 of the PRG of the RSVN received a universal welcome here soon after their release.

On October 26, more than 3,000 inhabitants of *Tra Vinh*, among them 300 Buddhist bonzes and nuns, took to the street in a demonstration. The drum-beating and placard-carrying demonstrators expressed support to the DRVN Government Statement, called for peace, US troop withdrawal, Thieu's resignation and formation of a 3-segment government of national concord, condemned the US volte-face and breach of faith and Thieu's bellicosity. In *My Tho*, thousands of secondary school pupils in the provincial capital and a number of teachers held teach-ins against Thieu's war cries, obstinacy and attempt to foment strife among the people. A teacher agreed with a French paper article which likened Thieu to a flayed person writhing in pain when rubbed with the salt of peace. Officers and men of the Saigon army openly listened to the *Voice of Viet Nam*. "At the end of his tether," an officer residing in Nguyen Trai Street commented, "Mr Thieu talks like an insane person. What is the use of continuing to bear arms and shoot at one's own countrymen for him to get the glory and wealth." A Congressman of the An Quang Buddhist faction said approvingly: "This is an important initiative, a maximum effort of the other side... Saigon and Washington should be blamed for the failure of the agreement to be signed on schedule and of peace to be restored." In *Long Xuyen* provincial capital, while the psy-war specialists were noisily clamouring that "the 3-segment government makes peace impossible," local citizens, members of the "people's self-defence forces" and Saigonese armymen retorted "The NFL and the 3-segment National Reconciliation Council are the guarantees of peace."

In the Liberated areas, the armed forces, the people and Liberation organizations held meetings and showed support for the two statements. At a rally in *Binh Dinh*, representatives of various branches of activity and various sections of the population decided to accomplish satisfactorily every assigned task. The participants demanded that the US government sign the draft Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam. Tens of thousands of members of mass organizations in *Ca Mau* strongly castigated the US change of heart and continued use of the traitor Nguyen Van Thieu as a roadblock to peace.

The People's Revolutionary Committee of *Can Tho* province asserted that "so long as the US refuses to renounce its aggressive design upon South Viet Nam and sticks to Thieu as a tool of neo-colonialism, the Can Tho armed forces and people will fight on whatever the cost in lives and resources".

The Liberation Women's Union in *Central Nam Bo* said in a statement, "As the US still persists in intensifying the war, the women of Central Nam Bo, fearless of sacrifices and hardships, and together with the armed forces and people across South Viet Nam, are determined to fight on until victory. Women whose husbands, sons or brothers are impressed into the Saigon army, have decided to call on their relatives to cease serving as instruments for the US to prolong the war, fling away their guns and return to the people's fold in the spirit of national concord."

Professor Bui Duc Tam representing the South Viet Nam Democratic Party on the Central Nam Bo Committee of the NFL declared, "The people and intellectuals in Central Nam Bo will never forget the crimes perpetrated against their homeland and against themselves by the US-Thieu clique. We always remind ourselves never to be vague about the enemy, a brutal and wicked aggressor already beaten to pulp but still resorting to double-dealing. We are determined to share the workers, peasants, and others' effort to shatter 'Vietnamization' to pieces foil the 'pacification' program, press for vital and democratic rights and advance towards peace, independence, democracy, a better life and national concord."

In face of the Nixon administration's breach of trust, the Committee for the Consolidation of Peaceful Co-Existence of the *Tay Ninh* Cao Dai Holy See issued a statement demanding that the US government show its seriousness and sign the agreement already attained with the DRVN Government to put an end to the war in Viet Nam, and calling on all its faithful to increase their vigilance and expose US, Thieu-planted agents who are seeking to sow disunity in the community, destroy religion, and do harm to everybody.

On behalf of 800,000 Hoa Hoa Buddhist believers, Huynh Van Tri declared: "Thieu has rejected national concord. He refuses to come to terms with the Vietnamese. He wants to identify himself with the Americans, with the foreign aggressors. This time, Thieu's vicious, traitorous, dictatorial and bellicose nature has been bared in full. He can no longer fool anybody. All Hoa Hao Buddhist believers feel great indignation at the US deliberate effort to prolong the war and at the obstacles to peace and national concord raised by the warlike Thieu clique."

Buddhist Superior Thich Phap Trang described the Nixon administration's volte-face as a challenge to the Vietnamese and American people and peace-lovers around the world. He called on Buddhists in Central Nam Bo to unite with other religious communities, persuade their relatives still in the enemy ranks to return to the people's side, resist all of Thieu's fascist measures and strictly implement all policies of the NFL and PRG regarding production and the fighting, as their contribution to the Resistance to US aggression to save the country and religion.

Central Highlands

patriots relentlessly and successfully active

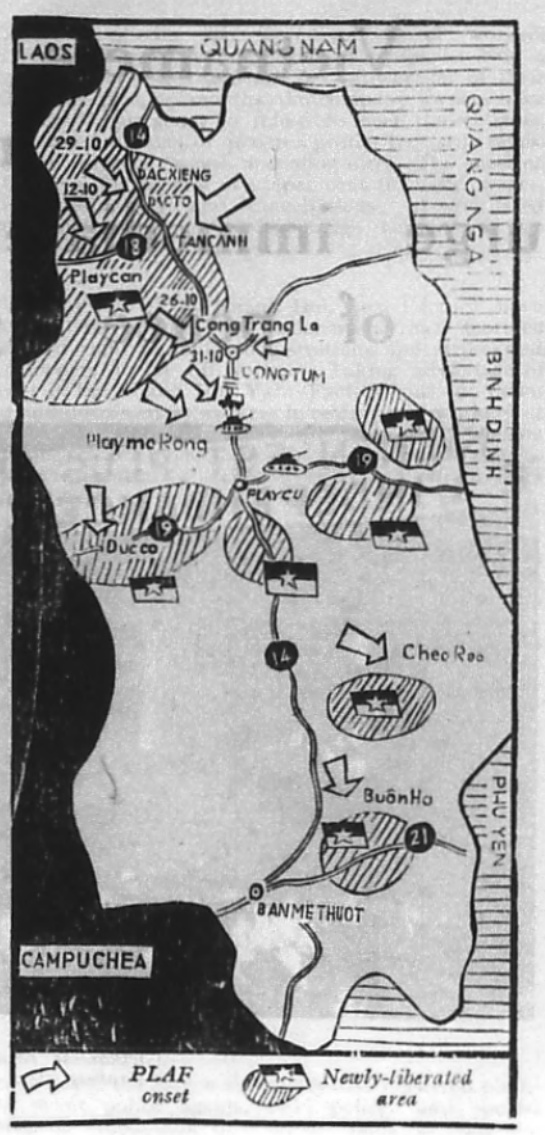
A series of sustained and violent attacks was launched by the armed forces and people of the Central Highlands in an area extending from the Viet Nam—Laos—Cambodia border point (Kontum province) to Darlac township. According to preliminary reports, in the last 5 weeks, the liberation armed forces have put out of action 5,000 enemy, wiped out or heavily decimated 7 battalions, 13 companies, razed to the ground or forced to evacuate 15 bases and positions, enabled 7,000 people of various nationalities to regain control over their lands.

Through close coordination between infantry and artillery, in only three weeks from October 12 to November 2, the Central Highlands Liberation Army wiped out or reoccupied 3 big "Ranger" bases of the US-Saigon at Play Can, Dac Xieng and Dac Co; in spite of powerful heavy artillery support, solid fortifications and of relentless "interdiction" bombings by B-52 and other fighters-bombers, all the three enemy border "ranger" battalions were unable to offer even one day of resistance. The Central Highlands combatants knocked out these battalions in their strongholds one after another, while sweeping away in no time enemy probing units parachuted at Tan Canh, which was a heavy blow at the rangers — one of the most trusted US-Saigon forces in this region. A serious setback was inflicted on the enemy plan to set up "ranger" bases in the hills, consolidate his defence line in the Western mountains and harass liberated areas with "ranger" forces.

Making the most of the sting of all the three kinds of armed forces and various inventive methods of combat, the Central Highlands liberation armed forces fought back three successive counter-attacks by Saigon's Division 23 in its thrusts towards the Northern and Sonthern edges of Kontum town. Two adverse battalions and several companies were written off and PLAF pressure around Kontum town was maintained. Violent onsets were also mounted by the Central Highlands patriots on Highways 14, 19, 18, obliterating 8 enclaves there, destroying 200 military vehicles, beating off several US-Saigon "disengagement" operations cutting off their strategic supply lines between Kontum and Pleiku towns, on the Chu Thoi section as from October 19. These kept-up PLAF strikes at military communication lines tightened a stranglehold around the enemy dangerously isolated.

In close coordination with the Liberation Army, regional and guerilla forces ceaselessly hit at the enemy "pacification" coercive forces, efficiently helping popular uprisings in 30 "resettlement centres." US-Saigon "pacification" in population concentration sectors South of Kontum and Pleiku towns and along Highways 14 and 7 experienced further setbacks; despite the adversary's efforts to impound the population around military bases and along strategic communication lines to facilitate his control over them, our people all over the Central Highlands refused to obey his orders and to be subdued; a mighty drive to dismantle "strategic hamlets" and concentration centres was set on foot for the people to return to their native villages and build them into combat villages, which has contributed to the expanding and consolidating of the liberated areas.

A rapid change is coming to the Central Highlands theatre of operations, to the detriment of the US-Saigon regime. Their defence lines West of Kontum and Pleiku were breached, a few bases that remained were under siege or pressure. Their occupation forces were spread thin and dangerously depleted; their morale sank very low and their resistance was visibly weakened. One day of pressure on units of Regiment 53 (Divison 23) was enough to force them out of Cong Trang Base close to Kontum town. A two-battalion column of the border "rangers" sent to the rescue of Duc Co Base, fled at the first contact with the Liberation Army, leaving their beleaguered mates to be wiped out. The US-Saigon-controlled areas in the Central Highlands rapidly shrank. Recently the *Washington Post* remarked that South Vietnamese bases in the Central Highlands had achieved no results in their endeavours to recapture lost territories, that almost the entire province of Kontum had fallen under Communist control, along with the major part of Gia Lai province and at least 20 per cent of Darlac province, and that Saigon troops on this battlefront had to take a breather for replenishment. On the other hand, all the three kinds of armed forces of the Central Highlands PLAF were powerfully pushing up their unrelenting offensive, hanging on to the enemy, encircling him, and creating conditions for devastating assaults on whole battalions, bases, "securily" and "people's self-defence" (paramilitary forces) posts. While driving ahead their wiping out and disbandment of enemy manpower, the Central Highlands people and armed forces pulled down "strategic hamlets," chasing away enemy ranger and spy commandos, enlarging and safeguarding the liberated areas, building a large revolutionary base as a solid mainstay for the fight and for still bigger gains.



That tomorrow of glory shall come

Each drop of water,
Each fruit,
Each grain of rice
Reminds us of this multi-millenary land,
Built up with sweat, tears, red blood, bleached bones,
Which shall be preserved for ever.

Each blade of its grass, each tree of its forests,
Each drop of its dew, each bubble of its water
Is a beauty and a treasure,
Because it belongs to it
Our destitute people
Even when stumbling into misfortune
Always rise to epic proportions.

Our forefathers more than once proved
Of a hurricane-like force.
Through the vicissitudes of history,
Our land has remained whole.
The tide will ebb before its irresistible advance,
And on the denuded trees, innumerable buds will irrepressibly spring forth.

That tomorrow of glory shall come.

VIET THAI BINH
(Antiwar South Vietnamese student in America recently murdered by the US-Thieu)

We do want peace,

BUT GENUINE PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

its proposal to put off the signing of the agreement on October 31st, 1972, a date picked out by common consent on the ultimate suggestion of President Nixon. The war should have ended 24 hours after that deadline. The US troops were to complete their withdrawal within 60 days and the POW's to be released. The Vietnamese parties concerned were to go on with their negotiations for a settlement of their internal affairs in the spirit of national concord. Peace was on the point of becoming a fact in Viet Nam and family reunions were to take place there and in the USA.

But October 31st has gone by without the Nixon administration honouring its commitment. The US Chief Executive has raised a number of points in the draft accord to be re-discussed, on the basis of Thieu's absurd demands.

From a sergeant in the French Army, this tin-horn dictator has been hoisted to Saigon "Presidency" by the US on his record as a murderer of his own countrymen and a renegade who readily betrays his masters and deceives his friends. His entire career has been built on war and US dollars. Prolongation and intensification of the former will only increase his earnings in the latter. It is therefore very understandable that his position is a "four nays" one: no peace, no national concord, no neutrality, no national unity. He has even made clear his intention to "exterminate the Communists to the last man" (in his meaning Communists are just patriots), his reluctance to live with the Communists even 5 minutes and his resolve to wipe out "all undesireable elements" i.e. those who do not see eye to eye with him. He is always prepared to trade his people's blood for power and money. His fatherland and nation is US imperialism and neo-colonialism. He dreads the prospect of its withdrawal, so he is frantically setting his face against an accord which would stop bombs and bullets from killing people, napalm from burning children, toxic chemicals from withering fields and orchards. He is imploring the Americans to stay on, to continue the war, to drive their 50-ton tanks over his native land, over his people's paddies, over their ancestors graves, over the bodies of children, women with child, hoary-headed elders, impounded in concentration camps, starved in detention centres, exhausted to death in round-ups. He does not want our people to regain control over the destiny of their nation and country. He is wishing to see the Stars and Stripes fly over this S-shaped land.

His November 1st declaration betrays the highest degree of panic of a Vietnamese traitor on the one hand and exposes his true colours as a foreign agent and enemy of peace, and of national concord on the other. No doubt, Thieu has revealed himself as the enemy of the nation and the only obstacle to peace. There cannot be real peace, nor an agreement to end the war if he is not discarded. For long, universal opinion has realized this and has regarded his ouster as "a wonderful idea."

BUT who is to be blamed for Thieu's attitude? Is it possible that he can veto the White House decision to end the war in Viet Nam? Can Mr Nixon shirk his responsibility for his client's capers? It is inconceivable that as a master he should be reduced to the rank of subordinate to his own creature. No one still in his right mind can believe that Mr Nixon who has bolstered up a tyrant into a tool for the implementation of his schemes should be feeble enough to let him interfere with his own business. No one thought Mr Nixon would tolerate such a humiliation.

But he apparently did, and reneged on his pledge because he himself did not mean business when engaging in the negotiations, being unwilling to bring the killing to an end and to give up his ill-fated "Vietnamization." He is now like a greedy eater choking on a big morsel which he can neither swallow up nor throw up. He seems to be bent on continuing the experimentation of his doctrine, a counter-revolutionary global strategy in the time of decadent imperialism and bankrupt old type colonialism. He is torn by the desire to bring the GI's home, to achieve the release of the American POW's which is likely to help him reduce accumulating difficulties at home and the reluctance to give up his aggressive views upon Viet Nam and to drop his neo-colonialist design. This explains why he has been delaying the signing of the draft accord and using Thieu as a screen. His administration has described the latter's objections as of "substance." In fact it has put in his mouth some of its own claims which he was not able to get met in the agreement. If he thinks he can do so through procrastination, he is labouring under a wild delusion. No force can compel the Vietnamese to downgrade their peace, independence and freedom demands, as Mr Nixon's deployment of strength has been unable to do so far and will be unable to do in the future. Peace, independence and freedom are things one cannot bargain for. If he thinks he has got another four years to carry on his "Vietnamization," he must also bear in mind that the Vietnamese can fight on longer.

MR Nixon has been blatantly pouring hardware into South Viet Nam. Many air lifts have been established. All military and civilian air transports have been chartered to carry hundreds of tons of weapons, hundreds of jumbo transport planes, supersonic jets, big choppers; heavy tanks, armoured cars... have been rushed into South Viet Nam. It is impossible to plead that such a move is to pave the way for peace, for it is in fact an attempt to sabotage peace and negotiations, frenzied preparations for war escalation, a build-up for the Thieu regime to oppose peace and national concord.

Such developments have given rise to this question: if Thieu is really in Mr Nixon's way and interferes with his earnest desire to negotiate and to conclude an accord, why should he give more military muscle to his straw man? Both his and the latter's manoeuvres are concerted and prompted by the same motive and show his fantastic ambitions and stubbornness. He seems to be dreaming always of a position of strength on the battlefield which will help him get more at the bargaining table, now that he has been returned to the White House. If he believes that another tenure of office will give him what he could not gain in the previous term, he is grossly mistaken.

Four years ago, he deceived the US voters with a pledge to end the war in 6 months. But throughout his first term, he did just the opposite of his promise by stepping up the war to an unprecedented level of fierceness and brutality. This time, he has referred to a new generation of peace for all. Will he be able once more to get away with his duplicity? Will the Americans let him flout their legitimate aspiration for peace again?

NEARLY three decades of war later, the South Vietnamese, the Vietnamese as a whole, have peace deeper at heart than any other people. But this peace shall not be peace at all costs, peace in servitude, peace made in the USA. It must be genuine peace intimately linked with true independence and freedom. It must rest on the respect for our fundamental national rights and right to self-determination. For such objectives the Vietnamese people will continue to resist aggression and neo-colonialism, until their final victory about which they have not the slightest doubt.

SOUTH VIET NAM

But for Nixon — the war-maker — we would prefer a guitar to a gun

South Vietnamese photo wins "Grand Prix" at international exhibition

According to a report from Sofia, the news photo *Capture of Dau Mau Base* (on the Quang Tri battlefield) by Doan Cong Tinh, correspondent of *Quan Giai Phong* (Liberation Army) paper was awarded the "Grand Prix" and a Gold Medal, at the recent international news photos exhibition held in Sofia. This is the highest prize at the exhibition.

On display were 678 photos by 348 authors from 49 countries.

Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk's friendship visit to the DRVN

At the invitation of President of the DRVN and President of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front CC Ton Duc Thang, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk paid a friendship visit to the DRVN from October 26 to 28, 1972. He and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the CC of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the home branch of the NUFK and the RGNUC, Sarin Chhak, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Madame Sarin Chhak, Chau Seng, Minister in charge of special missions, Ngo Hou, Minister of Public Health and Religious and Social Affairs, Chea San, Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms, Keat Chhon, Minister delegate to the Prime Minister's Office, and Madame Keat Chhon, Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the DRVN, and Madame Sien An, and other personalities.

During their stay in the DRVN Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Special Envoy Ieng Sary had cordial talks with President Ton Duc Thang, Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Chinh, Premier Pham Van Dong, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Vo Nguyen Giap, and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

The conversations took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and complete mutual trust. Both sides signed a joint communiqué saying, among other things, as follows :

The two parties highly appreciate the very great, all-sided and steady gains of strategic significance recorded by the Vietnamese and Cambodian people since the beginning of 1972, the signal exploits of the armed forces and people of the two countries who are full of revolutionary heroism and have inflicted a serious setback on US "Vietnamization" and "Khmerization" and the "Nixon doctrine" and have provided new and greater than ever facilities for the efforts of the two peoples.

Both sides severely condemn the Nixon administration's frenzied war escalation against the Vietnamese and Cambodians with a massive deployment of US air and sea power, and its fiendish war of extermination in an attempt to reverse its losing posture and maintain its client administrations as a tool for the realization of the "Nixon doctrine" and US neo-colonialism. The present tension stems from the US imperialists' utter obduracy and bellicosity and refusal to drop their aggressive schemes against Viet Nam and Cambodia, and their persistence in prolonging and intensifying the war while resorting to crafty political and diplomatic manœuvres.

The two sides affirm that the problem of each Indochinese country must be settled by its own people, which is a sacred and inalienable right of theirs. They declare full respect and resolute support for their respective position concerning the settlement of their own problem in conformity with the specific conditions and interests of each country and to the general situation in Indochina.

The Viet Nam issue must be solved on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese. To promptly end the war and restore peace in Viet Nam, the US government must respond to the October 26, 1972 Statement of the Government of the DRVN, strictly abide by the commitments taken between the US and the DRVN, sign on October 31, 1972 as scheduled the "Agreement on Ending War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" arrived at by both sides.

The Cambodian problem must be settled according to the five-point Declaration of March 23, 1970 of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, and the Political Program of the NUFK. Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk is the representative of the legality, legitimacy and continuity of the Cambodian State. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister and Mr Khieu Samphan as its Vice-Premier is the only legal and legitimate Government of the Cambodian people. The Nixon administration must respect the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, end all acts of interference, aggression and all provocations against Cambodia, and leave the Cambodian people to settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

Responding to the October 5, 1972 vibrant patriotic appeal of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, and that of September 14, 1972 of Vice-Premier Khieu Samphan and Ministers Hou Youn and Hu Nim, the Cambodian people are determined to fight on uncompromisingly and unflinchingly until the US imperialist aggressors and their Saigon and Bangkok mercenaries are driven off, the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh overthrown and an independent, sovereign, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous Cambodia in her territorial integrity, achieved.

The fruitful goodwill visit of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk to the DRVN has contributed to the strengthening of the solidarity, friendship and mutual trust between the people of Viet Nam and Cambodia. This solidarity and friendship will last forever.

DRVN in brief

• In their resolve to foil all US acts of war, the people and armed forces of Nghe An province have erected hundreds of combat positions and set up thousands of "combat-ready" farming teams to cope with any eventuality.

Almost all localities in Hai Hung province have organized militia units entrusted with the task of keeping open communication lines, defusing bombs, handling freight and conveying it to safety. Each village has been allotted a road section.

Militiamen have set up a network of A-A defence, observation posts, sign boards to guide traffic along roads and river ways.

In Ha Tinh province, all units of self-defence militia in villages, factories and government offices have undergone intensive training under a new programme. They have scrupulously observed regulations on combat preparedness and watch-keeping and consolidated shelters.

• More than 60,000 young men working in government offices at central level have expressed their determination to put into effect the 2 "three-ready" 's slogan, executed strictly all orders of the State, kept ready to join the army, to meet all requirements of the front, to go to any place and to perform any task assigned to them by their organizations.

2 of the 6 lithoid teeth of the 200,000-year old ape-man unearthed in the Tham Khuyen Cave of Binh Gia district, Lang Son province (North Viet Nam)

US most up-to-date aircraft downed by home-guard rifles

• In spite of enemy heavy bombings, Nghe An youths have been continually filling up bomb craters and thousands of capable Youth Union members have been mobilized for an agricultural production drive under the "Rice galore for the State and draftees in excess for the Army" slogan.

• A graduation ceremony was recently held by the Economics and Planning College for 370 students of the 10th batch. They belonged to the following disciplines : industrial economy, agricultural economy, economic statistics, economic planning, materials, prices, labour economics and economic mathematics. Despite war conditions, more than 90 per cent of the graduates received good marks. They included 35 per cent of women, 37 per cent of cadres, militarymen, war-disabled, Vanguard youths. 10 of them were members of ethnical minorities. 86 of them have volunteered for the army.

• More than half-a-million handicraftsmen in North Viet Nam are keeping ready to go up the line. Meanwhile they are striving to produce more and fulfill State plans, to find innovations in a spirit of self-reliance so as to turn out good quality commodities at low price and efficiently serve production, the fighting and satisfy the people's needs.

"The blind see again. For these 10 years, the Hanoi Opthalmological Institute has given back the sight to 2,500 blind, among them old-ager Mme Do Thi Ve

The re-election of Nixon

THE November 7 elections have given the Republican Party 521 big electors out of 538.

Only now can one properly speak of primaries. Since the big electors should meet on December 16 to formally choose the President and Vice President of the United States.

Anyway Nixon can already regard himself as having defeated South Dakota's Democratic Senator who has won just 17 big electors in two constituencies: the State of Massachusetts and the district of Columbia.

Nixon's victory, however, assumes lesser significance if one takes into account the number of votes in his favour: 45,059,109 for him (61%) against 28,049,905 for McGovern (38%) out of the total registered in 96% poll booths.

Moreover less than 60% of American voters (140 million) went to the polls, the remainder having preferred to abstain due to bad weather and the lack of confidence in an outmoded electoral system.

This, in effect, dates back to the stage-coach era, the American Constitution being adopted by the 'founding fathers' in 1787. Worse still, Nixon's Republican Party and McGovern's Democratic Party, which by turns rule the United States, do not essentially differ from each other, for both are representatives of US monopoly capitalism. In the presidential election campaign the American voters see a rivalry between two men rather than a struggle between two differing ideologies, and that is why so many have chosen to stay at home instead of doing a hardly interesting formality.

It is true that in 1968 and this year the percentage of voters have gone up because they take to heart the Vietnamese problem and US internal questions.

In 1968, Nixon like Humphrey spoke of de-Americanizing and stopping the war. But while Humphrey was deeply compromised by being the deputy of Johnson, the initiator of the aggressive war escalation, Nixon who was not directly involved promised to end the hostilities within six months after his accession to the White House.

In 1972 there are also two peace programs: one, categorical and simple, offered by McGovern, and the other, bombastic and tortuous, by Nixon. The latter has the privilege of power which ensures him the backing of local authorities and a better use of mass media, not counting tremendous sums placed at his disposal by armaments trusts and the military-industrial complex which practically rule the United States.

Kissinger, then Nixon himself, hastily confirmed the existence of an accord on the cessation of the war and the restoration of peace in Viet Nam while at the same time refusing to sign their names under it on October 31, arguing that certain minor points should be elucidated and that the Saigon administration had risen certain difficulties. These arguments have stemmed from bad faith, for on October 22 Nixon sent a message to DRVN Premier Pham Van Dong expressing satisfaction over the explanations supplied by the Vietnamese side, and regarding the text of the accord as definitive. Besides, as a puppet of the US, the Thieu administration cannot veto a decision of the White House. Senator Mike Mansfield's metaphor on the dog's tail is as good in 1972 as it was in 1968.

The majority of the Americans who went to the polls and voted for Nixon undoubtedly thought that he was nearer to the war's end than Mc Govern because he had but to have the agreement signed whereas the democratic candidate should wait until January 20, 1973.

Izvestia of November 9, 1972 was of the opinion that the American electorate had entrusted the Republican candidate with a most important term, one of imperative character, i.e. the bending of the United States and the American nation's efforts on constructive goals — peace in the world and in the US, including a rapid end to the war in Viet Nam.

Surely, the American electorate did entirely trust the Republican administration since it gave more votes to the Democrats in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Democratic Party lost 11 seats in the House but still holds the majority with 245 seats against 190 of the GOP. It won 2 seats in the Senate and commands a comfortable majority of 57 seats against 43 of the Republican Party. With united action the Democrats will have the upper hand in spite of its Chairman's vote — the one that is legally granted to the US Vice-President.

So much so that Nixon will enter his second term with an imposing Democratic majority in the Congress.

THE South Vietnamese population and the Vietnamese people as a whole have always stated that the choosing of the President of the United States is the Americans' own affair. What matters is not that such or such candidate is elected or re-elected, but which policy he wants to pursue vis-à-vis the peoples of Viet Nam and Indochina.

The Vietnamization of the war has met with a complete fiasco, witness the very context of the accord on the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace in Viet Nam. Khmerization too has come to a flop, and intensified special warfare in Laos is drifting toward a certain failure. Will Nixon's new administration minds to avoid the blunders made by his present one or persist in its path? Future alone will answer. What is sure is that no reactionary force can turn back the wheel of history. True to their millenary traditions of struggle for freedom and national independence, our people stand ready for peace but also for the continuation of their resistance to American aggression until total victory.

XUAN KHANH

Here and there

Blunt language

The wave of opposition to Nixon's refusal to sign the accord on ending the war and restoration of peace in Viet Nam has spread to all the US and all over the world. It gained in magnitude as November 7 was nearing and has been further expanding after Mr Nixon's re-election.

No day has passed without indignation demonstrations in cities of America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

One of the most vocal critics was Brigitta Dahn, Swedish Senator and chairman of the Swedish Committee for Unity with Viet Nam who, on the day following Dick's ostentatious TV appearance, sent him a message bluntly saying "We support the Vietnamese people's peace initiative and urge the US to immediately sign the accord on ending the war as agreed on on October 10, 1972. Failing this, mankind and history will severely condemn the US. Remember that US honour has already been damaged by this war. Your deception is an insolent challenge to international laws and ethics."

Rebuffs and writing pens

On November 3 and 4, during their stumping tours, Nixon in Tulsa, Chicago and Providence was greeted with shouts like "Stop the war" and Agnew in Colorado, with this cry: "Not one more year." In the meantime in New Orleans, Cora Weiss stressed that the tragedy of the delayed signing of the peace accord originated from Nixon's manœuvre to the detriment of the GI's while he was wooing POW's families for electoral advantages.

And E.O' Neil, one of the 50 demonstrators who, on November 5, parading in the rain and in Indian file, dropped pens — yes, pens — into a letter-box of Salt Lake City central post office, had this to say, on behalf of all his friends: Richard Nixon now can no longer explain his failure to bring peace. So we send him these pens to sign a peace accord with.'

Another fire-eater

Apart from Thieu, there was also someone else who was uneasy about this universal outcry. He was H.E. Hongladarom, former Thai Ambassador to the US and recently appointed Secretary General to the SEATO. A Nixon man — may this do no harm to his freedom, since such a status is profitable to him — he curiously stated on November 1st that he was "against" the draft accord for the restoration of peace in Viet Nam and that he urged the "bilateral" withdrawal of troops from South Viet Nam. No more and no less.

What planet does he come from? How come he did not know that it was Mr Nixon who first accepted the draft agreement and suggested the date of October 31st for its signing. And that the imperialist charge of "aggression of one part of Viet Nam by another" had long been dismissed. He should have been better informed...

But there was an excuse. Viet Nam is not Thailand. The latter's leaders are in the habit of selling land to the US imperialists to build military bases on, Thai young men to fight and die for them and probably His Excellency himself for their spokesman against peace.

Metaphysical preoccupations

The following developments have been noticed in the Republic of President-Marshal Lon Nol, "Phnom Penh mayor":

A recent statement of the President's secretariat blamed the sudden rise of the price of rabbits on the enemy who bought them and trained them into petard-carriers to be unleashed on brightly lit governmental positions.

In early October, revolutionary troops made an incursion into the heart of the capital, destroyed an armour park and made off with 5 cars.

On orders of one of the Marshal's fortune-tellers a road portion of the capital, built shortly before the putsch against Samdech Sihanouk was demolished because it crossed the tail of the Snake God Anaga whose wrath might trigger great calamities for the Cambodians.

Moreover, a statue in an old pagoda of the ancient capital Oudong is to be turned southwards with its back to China.

The Marshal's intimates let it be known that since his became a cripple, he has been preoccupied by "metaphysical questions" more than by any other business and has shown a particular liking for fortune-tellers (*USIS*, October 16).

Such a state of things is rather understandable, as the reality of the revolutionary struggle of Cambodia has opened up no brilliant prospects for Phnom Penh's mayor.

A Vietnamese saying has it that when one consults a fortune-teller he always speaks of ghosts. So it is no wonder that the Phnom Penh ruler prefers the company of prophets to that of his closest aides, being himself already a ghost.

HUONG NAM

World peoples urge

Nixon to sign agreement on ending the war

SINCE early November 1972, the warm welcome to the October 26 Statement of the DRVN Government and the October 28 Statement of the RSVN PRG on the present state of the Viet Nam negotiations has quickly built up into a world-wide movement which marks a new high in the peace-loving peoples' vigorous sympathy and support for the Vietnamese legitimate resistance against US aggression, for national salvation, and has placed the US imperialists in a very bad fix.

The press, radios and news agencies of many countries including those thousands of miles away from Viet Nam like Peru, Mexico and Venezuela, have given prominence to the full text of the DRVN Government Statement under big headlines: "Important Peace Initiative," "A Diplomatic Bombshell," "Nixon Driven into a Corner"... Their editorials and commentaries have all underlined the great significance of the documents, the winning position of the Vietnamese and the evident failure of the US and its henchmen's policy in South Viet Nam.

In the Arab world, the press has expressed unreserved backing for the Vietnamese people's claim. The papers and broadcasting stations of many countries have also reflected the favourable opinion of a wide cross-section of their people to the DRVN move, considering it a "valuable document, worthy of praise and admiration." "For a long time," said one newspaper, "we have never seen a document with such an important historic content as the October 26 Statement of the DRVN Government... In all continents, people are warmly acclaiming it."

The Governments of the Chinese People's Republic, the DPRK, Mongolia, the GDR, Hungary, Algeria, Guinea, Syria, Iraq, Tanzania, Mauritania, the Vietnamese people's comrades-in-arms: the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Alliance Committee of the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces, the Popular Union of Chile, heads of States and governments including the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Chinese Premier, the Cuban Prime Minister, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Chairman of the Presidium of the State Council of Hungary, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, the President of the State Council of Poland, the President and Senate Speaker of Chile, the President of the Council of Ministers of Algeria, the Presidents of Guinea and Tanzania, the President of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, the Swedish Prime Minister, the ruling Social Democratic Parties in Northern Europe, many deputy prime-ministers, ministers and vice-ministers for foreign affairs of many countries, the Spokesman of the Yugoslav government, the State Minister in charge of the Popular Council Affairs of the Arab Republic of Syria and various international organizations (the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the OSPAAAL, OSPAA, the International Organization of Journalists, the International Federation of Democratic Lawyers), mass organizations of many countries including Burma, Nepal... have given wholehearted approval to the statements which they regarded as "the voice of justice with a great persuasive power" fully consonant with the aspiration and interests of the peoples of Viet Nam, the United States and the whole progressive mankind.

The International Communist and Workers' Movement has shown the Vietnamese people a most inspiring support: the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Chilean Communist Party, the Left Communist Party of Sweden, the Chairman of the German Communist Party (West Germany), the Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party, the Chairman of the US Communist Party, the Political Bureau of the British Communist Party... have praised the October 26 Statement as an initiative opening a correct and realistic path to an end to the US war of aggression, to the restoration of peace in Viet Nam and to the US best way out with honour from the unjust war in Viet Nam.

While commending the peace goodwill of the Vietnamese people, world public opinion expressed high indignation at the duplicity of the Nixon administration which has refused to honour its commitments and used every lame pretext to delay the signing of the peace agreement on Viet Nam. It also denounced the Nixon administration's frantic efforts to consolidate the Nguyen Van Thieu administration into an instrument to sabotage peace and step up the war and its massive dispatch of arms and war equipment into South Viet Nam to continue "Vietnamization" and drag on the aggression with a view to preserving US neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam.

The Nixon administration's claim that "the negotiations are progressing" and "peace is at hand" has also been exposed as a trick to create an artificial optimistic atmosphere and fool the public abroad and at home during the US presidential election. There has been a consensus of opinion urging the Nixon administration to sign without delay the draft agreement already reached between the DRVN and the United States. If not, the US must bear full responsibility for the dragging out of the negotiations and the war.

In many countries like Cuba, the GDR, Japan, France, Italy, Britain, Sweden, Norway, India, Sri Lanka..., protest meetings and demonstrations involving tens of thousands of people have taken place not only in the capital cities but also in many other towns.

In Cuba, hundreds of thousands of people across the country have held thousands of rallies to protest the US extermination bombings in Viet Nam and to support the October 26 Statement. Ten thousand people in France, ten thousand people in Italy, 7,000 Tokyoans staged marches displaying the slogan: "Nixon must sign the cease-fire agreement now!" Tens of thousands of Swedes carrying a big streamer reading "US, sign peace agreement now!" paraded in Sotckholm and many towns and villages across the country while singing the South Viet Nam march, "Liberate the South." For the first time, the local administrations in Goteborg, Linkoping, Skovde, Malberget... issued statements urging the United States to immediately halt the bombing and sign the agreement as it has promised. In New Delhi, large numbers of students have organized meetings against US double-dealing and founded the "Students' Committee of Action to urge the US to correctly implement the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam."

In Britain, along with the vigils of the British people in front of the US Embassy in London, 50 Labour MPs and 50 city councillors of Manchester have sent messages to Nixon pressing for the immediate signing of the cease-fire accord.

In the United States itself, many mass demonstrations have broken out in Washington, Chicago, Boston... to the same effect.

Many peace militants have smeared the walls of the headquarters of the Committee for the Re-election of the President with their blood or chained themselves to the gate to protest against Nixon's bad faith and demand him to sign the draft agreement. They have also sent pens to Nixon so that "he might have something to sign it with." The city council of Dayton in Ohio adopted a similar resolution.

"Sign at once the peace agreement already reached between the DRVN and the United Stated" has obviously become a legitimate and pressing watchword of the whole progressive mankind, including the Americans. How did President Nixon who has not ceased talking of peace and the honour of America feel when he read the petition dated November 1st, 1972 of the Americans residing in Britain who said: "Any more day of delay (in the signing of the peace agreement) will only bring discredit to the United States." How does he feel when the Viet Nam war, "the longest, costliest and most anti-popular war in the history of the United States" which has turned America into a strongly criticized image in the eyes of the world (*AP*, October 29) continues to drag on due to a treacherous and stubborn attitude?

MORATORIUM
"AS CITIZENS OF THIS DEMOCRACY, YOU ARE THE RULERS
AND THE RULED, THE LAWGIVERS AND THE LAWBREAKERS,
THE BEGINNING AND THE END"

The Americans in France urge: "Peace in Viet Nam now!"

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION